

D-6968-A

1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry.....OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 6968A

SUBJECTS

China Printing & Finishing Co., Pootung

Strike May, 1939.

6968 R
29 11 39

November 29, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao, Ta Mei Wan Pao, Ta Ying Yeh Pao :-

TROUBLE AMONG WORKERS OF OLD PLANT OF CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY IN POOTUNG.

Two days ago, the workers of the new plant of the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern at Footung Point, Pootung, resumed work. The workers of the old plant of the concern at Bah Lien Ching (白蓮江), Footung, who were forced to go on strike as an indication of support for the workers of the new plant, also resumed work after the strike by workers of the new plant had been satisfactorily settled.

Having found that the conditions for a settlement of the strike are not so good as those discussed at the very beginning by the management and the representatives of the workers, workers in the old plant of the concern, instigated by violent elements, created further disturbances. About 100 workers, living on the west side of the Whangpoo, were prevented by the workers in Pootung from entering for work when they arrived at Footung by boat. The workers also smashed a part of a steam launch belonging to the concern. In view of the special circumstances in Pootung and for fear of incidents, the majority of the workers left the plant and would not resume work. It is learned that the trouble has not yet been settled.

There are some 600 workers attached to the old plant of the China Printing and Finishing Company, the number being less than one-fourth of the number of the workers attached to the new plant. Most of the workers in the old plant are men.

6968A
28 11 39

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper): 28.11.39(M)

SETTLEMENT OF LUN CHONG STRIKE BRINGS PROSPERITY
TO DISTRICT

The labour trouble at the China and Finishing Company at Pootung being settled on November 17, the management spared no effort to introduce necessary repairs to the plants. On the morning of November 27, the entire body of staff members and workers, numbering about 3,000, resumed functioning. As a result, extraordinary prosperity has been restored to the vicinity of the plants.

69627148
27/11/39

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

NOV 27 1939

Lun Chong Mill Starts After Long Shut-Down

Factory Reopening Today;
Dockyards Strike Ends

Closed since the Chinese labour trouble in the course of which Mr. R. M. Tinkler, British, was fatally bayoneted by members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, the Lun Chong Mill of the China Printing & Finishing Co., Ltd., Pootung, will reopen today, it was learned yesterday.

The mill, which is situated near Pootung Point, became the scene of disturbances last May when striking workers rioted and attacked a British member of the supervising staff. Subsequently a party of sailors from H.M.S. Decoy were stationed on the premises to restore order. The blue-jackets were relieved by a detachment of the Seaforth Highlanders, who in turn were replaced by the Japanese. The Company's print works at Pai Lien King Creek also were involved in the trouble.

It was further disclosed yesterday that the strike at the Shanghai Dockyards, affecting about 1,000 workers, has been ended. The men walked out last Wednesday after a riot at the gates of the establishment, in Yangtzeppoo Road, because of the dismissal of 34 employees whose work had been found unsatisfactory.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I. REGISTRY

No. S. B. 15968A

Date December 5, 1930

REPORT

Date December 5, 1930

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung

- Situation

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, resumed night operations on December 4, with some 2,600 workers.

The Company's plant at Peilingking, Pootung, also resumed full operations on December 4, with a complement of 600 workers.

The situation in the China Printing and Finishing Company is now normal.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

CTH

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-89

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch, Shanghai, China

REPORT

6/68A
Date December 1, 1939

Subject (in full) China Printing & Finishing Company - Situation.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih. Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

Vide Special
Branch Report -
28.11.39.

No negotiations have taken place between the management and the workers since the unsuccessful attempt to resume work at the Faileiking Plant of the China Printing Company, Footung, on November 24, 1939. On November 28, 1939, however, approximately 200 operatives resumed work unconditionally and the workers residing in Footung, who attempted to stop the loyal workers are not receiving the support expected, with the result it is expected more workers will report in the near future.



Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D. C. (Special branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1., Special Branch Station,

REPORT

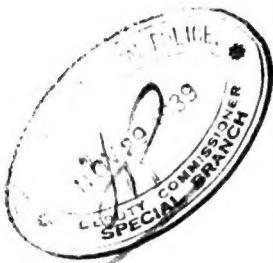
Date November 28, 1939.

Subject China Printing & Finishing Company - strike situation in the
 Pailienking Plant - resumption of operation in Pootung Point Plant
 Made by D.I. Pan Lien Fih Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

It is reported that some 500 workers of the Pailienking Plant of the China Printing & Finishing Company, Pootung, whilst proceeding to Pootung by launch to resume operation on the morning of November 24, 1939, following the settlement of the labour dispute, were prevented from returning to the plant by some 100 workers residing in Pootung. Those workers contend that the amount paid towards the monthly rice allowance which is \$6.00 each is not enough as a monthly rice allowance of \$12.00 each was paid previously.

In this connection it will be recalled that in June 1939, shortly after the strike of the Pootung Point Plant of the China Printing & Finishing Company, the workers in the Pailienking Plant were granted a monthly rice allowance of \$12.00 each in addition to a general increase of 20% in their monthly wages. On the morning of June 7, 1939, however, a number of armed plain clothes members of the Nanhwei Self Defence Corps (now the Nanhwei Armed Police Corps) under the command of Tsang Miao Keng (張妙謹), obstructed the operatives and forbade them to approach the plant.

None of the workers have resumed work at present and the Pailienking Plant is not working. The operation in the Pailienking Plant is thought



Vide Special Branch report dated 8/6/39.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

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to be impossible until a settlement has been reached on the monthly rice allowance. No representatives of workers, however, have thus far approached the management of the plant for negotiations.

Operation in the Pootung Point Plant of the China Printing & Finishing Company was resumed at 7 a.m. on November 27, 1939, instead of on December 1, 1939 as originally announced. Only 1,300 of the total number of 2,000 workers resumed work yesterday morning, the remaining number it is thought are still under the impression that operations are to be resumed on December 1, 1939 as previously announced. A number of the workers after the strike proceeded to their native homes and of course would be unaware of the change of date.

It was announced by the management yesterday that should those workers fail to return before December 1, 1939, their services will be dispensed with.

Pan Lien-pik

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

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G. 90M-1-3

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 648

No. S. F. D. 648
S. 1, Special Branch Shitoh!

REPORT

Date November 23, 1939.

Subject Chinese Republic Workers' League, Pootung, - ceased functioning.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih

Forwarded by C. Crawford

The Chinese Republic Workers' League with offices at Zoen Tong Road, Pootung was closed on November 22 by order of the Japanese Special Service Section on the grounds that the strike in the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung has been amicably settled.

On the receipt of these instructions, the staff members of the League dispersed at noon after destroying the signboard and winding up the affairs of the organization.

It will be remembered that this League was formed under the auspices of the Japanese Special Service Section and pro-Japanese elements in Pootung, shortly after the declaration of a strike by workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company in May, 1939, and consisted of 48 strike leaders who served on the Executive Committee. Apart from the free supply of food and accommodation, the League paid a \$40.00 allowance monthly to each of the committee members. The allowance for the month of November was issued by the Japanese Special Service Section on November 22, and of the 48 strike leaders, nine have been dismissed, while the remainder will resume work when the company reopens on December 1. It is reported that the League was dissolved because of the strong opposition to it by the management of the Company.



D. C. (Special Branch).

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

TYH

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-139

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 26, 1939

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Co. - to resume operations on

November 27, 1939

Made by D. I. Pan lien-pih

Forwarded by C. Gardner

Information has been received to the effect that the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, will resume operations to-morrow morning, November 27. The workers living in the Settlement will proceed to Pootung by steam launch from the Bund Garden Jetty, next to the Floating Restaurant, at about 5.40 a.m.

D.O.P.
C. Gardner
C. G.

S.1. Branch
Detectives will
be in attendance

Pan lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1., Special Branch

REPORT

Date. November 22, 1939.

Subject. China Printing and Finishing Company - Situation

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by C. G. Gandy

On November 21, between 1 p.m. and 3.30 p.m., some 1,700 workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company were each paid \$5.00 as a "relief allowance" at Pootung by the "Chinese Republic Workers' League."

During the distribution, members of the League informed the workers that the labour dispute had been brought to an amicable conclusion through the efforts of the "Authorities" and the "friendly nation." They further stated that the Management of the China Printing and Finishing Company had decided to reopen the plant at Pootung on December 1, and some 40 workers would be required to clean the machinery with effect from November 22. In the terms for the settlement of the dispute are (1) a flat increase of 20% in wages and (2) the issue of a retiring gratuity equivalent to six months' pay to each of the nine ringleaders. The management, however, refuse to recognize the workers' union.

The workers attending expressed satisfaction with the settlement, and dispersed. No demonstration of any kind took place.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).



November 19, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News, Sin Wan Pao:

LUN CHONG STRIKERS TO RESUME WORK ON DECEMBER 1

In connection with the labour trouble at the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British-owned firm in Pootung, both the employers and the strikers have suffered considerable losses. Recently negotiations were opened by these two parties, but owing to the question of compensation for the loss sustained by a certain party, the negotiations came to a deadlock.

It is learned that, through the utmost efforts on the part of the management of the China Printing and Finishing Company and the representatives of the strikers, the negotiations were resumed, and came to a conclusion during the past two days when it was agreed that the management would refund the loss sustained by the certain party and the strike be unconditionally settled.

The management is now carrying out necessary repairs to its machinery. It has now been decided to formally resume operations on December 1.

L.C.P. Pan
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Lee 11/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch *Gifford*,
REPORT

Date November 13, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung - Strike.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih.

Forwarded by *C. Gifford i.s.*

Between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on November 11, 1939, some 1,600 workers of the Pootung Plant of the China Printing and Finishing Company were issued with a further sum of \$3 each in front of the Pootung District Administrative Office by the Chinese Workers' League in Pootung.

Negotiations between the management of the company and the Japanese authorities over the resumption of operations are still in progress. It is reported that the questions of refunding the allowances issued to the strikers by the Workers' League and the posting on the factory premises of "Shanghai City Government" police in place of Japanese soldiers has been settled, while the dismissal of the nine mechanics suspected as ringleaders in the strike and official recognition of the workers' union by management is pending.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

November 11, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao:

STRIKE IN THE CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY

The labour dispute in the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern, has lasted six months. The points still under dispute are the stationing of armed Japanese soldiers in the factory and increase of wages for the workers.

It is learned that the negotiations have taken a turn for the better as the workers have now realized that they had been utilized in this trouble and the Japanese military are not insisting on their demand to station armed soldiers in the factory. The management of the company is said to have agreed to give an increase of wages to the workers. A settlement of the dispute will be reached either to-day or to-morrow.

The company is planning to repair its machinery before resuming operations.

11.11.1939
R.Y.H.

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 193.....

To
.....

D.G. Sp. Branch.

Sir,

I don't think we
could send copies to Mr.
Gowan & the British Commissary
as it affect arrangements
during their meetings & may
contain something they
not wish us to know.



CONFIDENTIAL

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 1, Special Branch, Shanghai

Date November 4, 1939.

Subject: China Printing & Finishing Company, Footung - strike
situation.

Made by D. I. D. Lien-pik Forwarded by G. Crawford

In connection with the strike of the workers of the China Printing & Finishing Company, Footung, negotiations have been carried out by representatives of the General Office of the concern with the Japanese Authorities in Tsin-kuo. As a result, conditions in respect of the resumption of work are said to have been reached with the exception of the question concerning the refund of the "relief allowance" issued to the strikers. The Japanese Authorities are claiming a total of \$30,000 which they maintain has been distributed to the workers of the company since the declaration of the strike, and demand that the same should be refunded by the management of the company. The latter, however, have refused to consider this demand.

It is reported that among the terms reached that the workers will be given treatment equal to that accorded the employees of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Factory, and that the Japanese soldiers who are stationed on the company premises at present will be replaced by Chinese policemen from the Footung Police Bureau of the "Shanghai City Government". These policemen will be posted there at the expenses of the China Printing & Finishing Company, Footung.

Pan Lien-pik
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

CTH

FORM NO. 3
G. 654-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch. 84646/6963

REPORT

Date November 2, 1939.

Subject (in full) Issue of relief allowance to workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company (Footung) on strike.

Made by D.I. Fan Lien-wih. Forwarded by C. C. G. (Signature)

Between 1 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. November 1, 1939, some 1,600 workers of the Footung Plant of the China Printing and Finishing Company were issued with a further sum of \$5.00 each in front of the Footung District Administrative Office by the Japanese sponsored Chinese Workers' League in Footung.

E
Mr. Cowan



FILE

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch 61468A

REPORT

Date October 13, 1939

Subject (in full) Issue of relief allowance to workers of the China

Printing & Finishing Company (Pootung) on strike

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Between 1 p.m. and 3.30 p.m., October 12, 1939, some 1,600 workers of the Pootung Plant of the China Printing & Finishing Company were issued with a further sum of \$3.00 each in front of the Footung District Administrative Office by the Japanese sponsored Chinese Workers' League in Footung.

E.
M. Cowan



D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)



CONFIDENTIAL

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I., Special Branch, 8168A

REPORT

Date, October 3, 1939

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company - strikers receive
"relief allowance" from pro-Japanese organization

Made by _____ and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford



During the afternoon of October 2, some 1,500 workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung were granted \$5.00 each as a "relief allowance" by the "Chinese Republic Workers' League," a pro-Japanese organization in Pootung.

Up to the present, no less than \$74,300.00 has been issued to the strikers in the form of "relief allowances."

E.
Mr. Leowau

I -

C. Crawford

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

696.7
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September 30, 1939.

Morning Translation

Ta Mei Pao :-

THE STRIKE OF WORKERS OF THE CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY

The strike of workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company in Pootung has lasted four months. The Chinese workers' Welfare Association (中華工人福利會), which has been directing the strike, is supported by the Great People's Association (大眾會).

At this time of highly increased cost of living, the 3,000 male and female workers of the mill are unable to maintain their livelihood with the small allowance issued to them monthly by the Great People's Association, and on this account they are showing signs of dissatisfaction.

Although work in the various departments of the mill was suspended following the strike, 28 foreign and 40 Chinese employees have been living on the mill premises to look after the machinery and the goods and they have been paid their salaries every month. Recently, members of the Chinese Workers' Welfare Association proceeded to the mill to undertake certain activities. The Chinese and foreign employees of the mill adopted an attitude of tolerance and no untoward incidents occurred.

The Head Office of the Great People's Association has instigated the Workers' Union to submit to the mill management the following conditions for resumption of work:

- (1) That British employees be not allowed to carry firearms; that in case firearms are found, the Japanese authorities be permitted to enter the mill to maintain order; that such firearms be confiscated.
- (2) That armed policemen of the Shanghai City Government be posted inside the mill.
- (3) That male and female workers living in Pootung be permitted to enter the mill by the main entrance.
- (4) That a 30% increase of wages be granted to the entire body of workers after they have resumed work.

With the exception of the first demand, there is a possibility of the other demands being accepted by the management. To grant the first demand would endanger the entire administration of the mill.

In order to prolong the strike, the Great People's Association is issuing a monthly allowance of \$13 to each of the strikers. The money is distributed on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of each month. The strikers are to call at the Head Office of the Great People's Association at 7 a.m. on these three days to receive their allowance against the production of their membership cards of the Chinese Workers' Welfare Association and of the Workers' Union.

A representative of the Great People's Association named Koo (顧) recently addressed the strikers as follows: "You will receive the allowance so long as the strike in the China Printing and Finishing Company lasts. I accept full responsibility for the payment of this allowance."

The average earnings of the workers of the mill range from \$18 to \$40 a month, with which amount they can support their family. Since the strike, the workers have been receiving only \$13 a month as allowance. This sum is insufficient for their living expenses. They have no wish to prolong the strike and they have declared that they have no particular dissatisfaction with the mill management.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

LW

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 22, 1939.

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company - strikers receive
"relief allowance" from pro-Japanese organization

Made by _____ and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie

During the afternoon of September 21, about 1,600 workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Footung were each granted \$5.00 as a "relief allowance" by the "Chinese Republic Workers' League," a pro-Japanese organization at Footung. The distribution took place on a piece of vacant ground opposite the "Footung District Administrative Office."



R. W. MacAdie

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

22/9

CONFIDENTIAL

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch, *69685*, *Shanxi*

REPORT

Date September 12, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company - strikers receive
"relief allowance" from pro-Japanese organization

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie

On September 11, a further issue of "relief allowance" was made to the strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company by the Footung District Administrative Office through the "Chinese Republic Workers' League," a pro-Japanese organization similar to the "Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee" which is now out of existence. The distribution took place on a piece of vacant ground opposite the Administrative Office, Footung and about 1,500 workers attended, each being paid a sum of \$2.00 (previously each was paid \$5.00).

During the distribution, members of the "Chinese Republic Workers' League" advised the strikers to be patient in dealing with the labour dispute. They told the workers that the "authorities" would continue to issue the 'allowance' despite the abolition of the "Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee," and assured them that each would receive at least \$10.00 per mensem as in the past. Should the Management of the China Printing and Finishing Company prove to be insincere in reaching a settlement of the strike whereby the possibilities for resumption of work become hopeless, they claimed the "authorities" would introduce the strikers to work in the Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills in the Western District.



E. MacAdie

R. W. Mac Adie

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

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LWK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 6965-3

S.1, Special Branch, 830AM,

REPORT

Date September 9, 1939.

Subject Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee - a pro-Japanese organization concerned in the strike of workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company. Footung - dissolved

Made by end Forwarded by D.S.I. MacAdie

The "Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee" which was formed under the joint auspices of the Japanese Special Service Section, the Footung District Administrative Office and the Great Peoples Society, with offices in huts at Zoen Tang Road (opposite the Footung District Administrative Office), Footung, was dissolved on September 5 on the instructions of the Japanese Special Service Section in order to curtail expenses. About twenty staff members have been either discharged or ordered to return to their former posts in the Great Peoples Society and the Footung District Administrative Office.

E + bowan
It will be remembered that since its inauguration in May, 1939, this organization had been actively concerned in the strike of the workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Footung.

With the abolition of the Committee, the distribution of "relief allowance" to the strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company will be carried out with the assistance of staff members of the Footung District Administrative Office. It is learned that a further issue of the "allowance" will take place on September 11 at Footung.

D.G.S.
R.W.
11/9
88/19
P.M./9

R.W. MacAdie.

D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

File No.....

6968 A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~xxxx~~

REPORT

Date September 2, 1939.

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung
- Distribution of "relief allowance" to
strikers by pro-Japanese organ

Made b/y! and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

On September 1, about 1,500 strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, were each granted \$3.00 as a "relief allowance" by the Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee, a pro-Japanese organ in Pootung. The distribution took place on a piece of vacant ground opposite the "Pootung District Administrative Office of the Shanghai City Government."

Copy sent to
E.
Mr. Conrad

C. Crawford

D. I.

A.C. (Special branch).

FILE

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File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch *shanghai 68 A*

Date August 28, 1939. *39.2*

Subject (in full) Pro-Japanese and anti-foreign propaganda distributed to
workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company.
Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Submitted herewith are translations of two booklets and a paper containing a cartoon which were distributed to the strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company by the "Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee", (a pro-Japanese organization) on August 23 at Pootung. The propaganda is of pro-Japanese and anti-foreign nature.

*Copies of
translations
to Mr. Bowen*

G. Crawford
D. I.

A.C.(Special Branch)

FILE

Summary of a booklet entitled "An Epistle to the Chinese People", copies of which were distributed to strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company on August 23, 1939.

The following cartoons appear on the inner covers and leaves of this booklet :-

- (1) Depicts a Japanese soldier standing in front of a Chinese and threatening to bayonet a bear in order to protect the Chinese. The bear is marked with the "hammer and sickle" emblem of the U.S.S.R. and bears a cap marked with a star. An inscription reads "The Japanese Army is saving the Chinese people from the Red Menace."
- (2) Showing a girl in dancing costume dancing with two men in front of a musician. The two men are marked with the characters "Soviet" and "Britain" while the musician is marked with the character "France." An inscription reads "The life of the Dancing Hostess is that of the Chiang Regime."
- (3) Is the drawing of an oil lamp, the flame of which is marked with the characters "The Japanese Air Force" and surrounded by a number of candle millers or atlas butterflies, which are marked with the characters "Soviet and Mongolian Aeroplanes". An inscription reads "A picture of candle millers attempting to put out the fire."
- (4) Stalin is shown holding a sheet of paper on which is drawn a caricature of General Chiang Kai-shek holding a large sword. Characters on this drawing read "The Party Regime takes its enemy as its friend and fights blindly a war of resistance."

Epistle to the Chinese People.

In the past the anti-Japanese bodies and those affiliated with the Communist Party used to present as an excuse for prolonging the war against Japan that "the longer the war proceeds the easier it will become for China to emerge victorious as the time factor will serve to weaken the Japanese position economically and politically."

You may be stupid enough to place your faith in this belief and therefore composed enough to wait for the final victory to come about, but it is more than a certainty that you are already doomed to disappointment.

Should this war be allowed to continue, the parties which will benefit will not be China nor Japan, but Great Britain, U.S.A., France and the U.S.S.R.

The Kuomintang Regime relied upon the support of the European Powers and the United States of America, allied China with the U.S.S.R. came to terms with the Communist Party, trampled under foot the East Ocean civilization, and then embarked on a war against Japan whose people and the Chinese are of the same race and are imbued with the same culture. In the light of the above, I wish to draw your serious attention to the fact that the real aggressors have been the Occidental Powers while Japan is the very nation which is capable of maintaining the independence of China. You have taken your friend to be your enemy and your enemy your friend. Japan is really the bulwark against the western aggression against China.

you might interrupt me by saying that since Japan has subjected China to her armed invasion and since China has been driven to the wall, Japan has left China no choice but to fight back and that since the outcome will be national extinction for China, it will make no difference whether that extinction is brought about by Japan or by the Occidental Powers. In this regard, I cannot but make it clear to you that this contention is the logical product of the anti-Japanese education you have received in the past, but it is anything but right. It should be understood that in the first place Japan was drawn into the current hostilities through self-defence, and therefore has no intention of bringing about the national extinction of China, much less territorial ambitions, and that in the second place the Communist International, which gave birth to the U.S.S.R., aims at bolshevizing the entire world while the Occidental Powers, Great Britain and France for instance, cherish the ambition of colonizing the whole world.

General Chiang Kai-shek is very strong in his self-confidence and is famed for his mental efficiency, but he made the mistake of placing the material civilization of the West over and above the spiritual civilization of the East, and therefore he could not fully appreciate the Japanese line of thought, which is fundamentally Oriental and the ultimate object of which is the glorification of the East Ocean Philosophy of ancient times. Unmindful of the fact that China has long been and is likely to be permanently under the iron heels of the White people, Chiang Kai-shek hopes to build a great nation similar to those of the West. Do you realize how India came under the yoke of Great Britain? How Indo-China came under French Domination?

How the maritime Province of Siberia became Russian territory? How the Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang came under the virtual control of the U.S.S.R., and why the Union Jack is flying everywhere in Thibet?

In the light of the above, it will readily be seen if the prolongation of the present hostilities is the right course for China to adopt and why Japan is waging a war against Chiang Kai-shek for the overthrow of the anti-Japanese Regime in order to save the Chinese people from the hands of the White men and to prevent China from becoming bolshevized.

Furthermore, the Western Powers will not give anything without getting something in return, and a heavy price will have to be paid by the Chinese people for the useless sympathy, financial assistance and military supplies extended to the Chinese Government by Great Britain, France, the U. S. S. R. and U.S.A.

It is to be hoped that the Chinese people will realize that only through the cooperation between China and Japan could the ideal of establishing a new order in the Orient be realized and the mutual existence and mutual prosperity of the two nations ensured. Japan is striving for the termination of these lamentable hostilities in order to secure that cooperation.

The Communist Party is hindering Sino-Japanese cooperation, is the real enemy of the Orient.

Enduring peace in the Orient depends on thoroughly wiping out the Communist Party, root, trunk and branch.

(A)

The Important Mission of Labourers and the Anti-British Movement following the Labour Dispute in the China Printing and Finishing Company.

Our resistance is directed against the management for its barbarous, greedy and inhuman attitude. Two months have now elapsed since we declared the strike. During this period, meetings have been held and negotiations have been opened on several occasions between the Management and our labour delegates but the Management appears to be reluctant to entertain our reasonable demands which were presented through our representatives and they remain in ignorance of our united strength as well as our rights of livelihood. This is the common practice of the British Imperialists, a sly behaviour which shows that the British continue to despise the Chinese. They never think that they have attained illegitimate benefits with less expense.

The Management fully understands that the company will suffer heavy losses by refusing to entertain our demands, which serve as a basis of settlement of the present dispute, yet it continues in its policy of procrastination in the hope of breaking our unity and maintaining its benefits under cruel conditions. The company is awaiting the collapse of the strikers' organization.

During past meetings, our justified demands were ignored by the Management. It considered the strike to be unreasonable, and therefore adopted an attitude to cause us embarrassment. The Company paid us a daily wage which ranged from 70 cents to 90 cents. With such a small pay, we are required to pay ferry charges, and are subject to further exploitation as a result of fines imposed on us according to the factory regulations. The Management shows no mercy towards us, nor expresses any sympathy with regard to our living conditions. Being under the impression that they are

of superior race, the British look upon the Chinese as "oxen" and "horses". Facts tell us that they have done many things of an inhuman nature.

We have waged a struggle against them up to the present for the sake of preserving our rights of livelihood. In view of our united strength, they could not but conceal their illegitimate attitude for the time being. Before a settlement is reached, they always expose a mean attitude by changing the words that they have said. It is our conviction that their policy of procrastination will result in a failure. They will undoubtedly suffer a setback in the face of our strong organization. The time is drawing near when the British management will accept our demands, therefore we should stand firm and adopt a systematic movement to attain a final solution.

The present strike is not an action simply directed against the British owned China Printing and Finishing Company, but involves the problem concerning the economic exploitation of Chinese and the attempts of British to reduce the Chinese slavery. We must bear in mind that this is a racial struggle between the Chinese and the British. We must make them understand that the Chinese are demanding a better means of livelihood.

At present, Great Britain is employing a barbarous action to suppress those people who oppose her outrages. China is for the Chinese, and Asia is for the Asiatics. We want to expel the illegitimate rights of the British in China and restore our legitimate privileges. This is the duty of our workers. The British attempt to keep us poor forever. For the sake of maintaining our livelihood and keeping China for the Chinese, we should oppose the outrageous British. We must realize that there is an important mission in connection with the present strike.

The British Economic Invasion and the Present
Economic Conditions in China.

China, earliest civilised nation in the world, has vast territory and her products are bountiful. That being so, the economic foundation of the Chinese people may be said to have been constructed on their agriculture and domestic industries. What the people of China are in need of, might be secured locally through the barter system. When the China market was opened to foreign trade and foreign goods were imported into the cities along the China Coast and on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, we were still maintaining our export trade of such products as tea, raw silk and silk products, etc. Why were we able to maintain this trade? Because our economic stronghold - the self-sufficiency of our rural villages - had not yet been destroyed. Our people loathe the use of foreign goods. Besides, the small quantity of foreign goods in this country was still incapable of interfering with the sale of our national products. The life of our peasants in the villages, therefore, maintained its traditionally ancient character.

During the past few decades, however, British goods have made their appearance in the interior, because the products of our domestic industries have deteriorated to such an extent that their quality is inferior to that of the British goods, but their prices are mostly greater than those of the British goods. Another reason is that, following several defeats in war with foreign Powers, the national pride of the Chinese people had vanished and they have come to regard the use of British goods as modern. They have discarded their native clothes, which they used to wear, and put on clothes made from British cloth. Even such daily

necessities as lamp oil and matches are goods of British make. Thus the demand for products of the handicraft industry in our village families, upon which depended the livelihood of many a Chinese peasant, decreased. As a result our peasant population became apprehensive and there has been the danger of a crisis in our villages. The dumping of British goods has ruined the economic foundation of the rural districts, which was mainly supported by our agriculture and domestic industries. This outflow of national wealth has greatly endangered the livelihood of the Chinese people.

In addition to the dumping of British goods, the establishment of factories and banks in our interior also come under the scheme of the British Economic Invasion. They are established there for the purpose of directly exploiting Chinese industry and commerce. Let us now study the various aspects of the much battered Chinese economic structure in the following paragraphs.

(1) The adverse effects of commercial invasion:

Since the China market was opened to foreign trade, the transportation of British goods to China has assumed such a serious proportion that numerous banks, firms, companies, etc., have been established in the Concession (homes of the British people) in the various coastal cities for the manipulation of our market by their vast export and import trade. At the outset, it was only the industrial products that were being transported to China, but as time went by, the importation of agricultural products also gradually increased. In recent years, the ruination of our rural villages has greatly reduced the productive power of the peasants and has brought about the unfavourable balance of \$700,000,000 annually in China's foreign trade. Of this amount, \$200,000,000 came

under the heading of importation of rice and wheat.

China has been, and is, an agricultural nation and yet she imports annually such a large quantity of foreign food-stuff into the country, as shown in the above figures, which could not but make it clear to us that the complete ruination of the economic foundation of the Chinese people is a fact.

(2) The adverse effects of industrial invasion.

In view of the many advantages which they could take by establishing factories in the interior, many enterprising British capitalists have established cotton mills, flour mills, cotton spinning and weaving factories and tobacco factories in the various localities in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton, where raw materials could be acquired at low cost, and where their products would be exempt from customs dues and transportation expenses. Chinese labour in the interior is cheap. The working hours of the Chinese labourers are long, and besides the British employers may subject them to maltreatment, insult or assault even, as they please; in fact they are at liberty to do so. With their vast capital and their excellent machinery, the British factories can have a greater productive capacity than that of our own industry, which is still in its infancy. It is only natural that odds are against the independent development of the Chinese national industry.

(3) The adverse effects of the economic invasion.

Apart from their industrial and commercial invasions, the British people have also invested large amount of capital in various enterprises in this country for the acquisition of virtual control of the Chinese railways, mines, etc. They have not only deprived us of our national interests, but have also trespassed upon our administrative integrity. The greatest benefit modern capitalism could derive is the co-operation of private capital and public finance. All the

investments of the British people in China are therefore backed by British banking houses. These banking houses have their bases in England; they wield such an influence that they are always capable of manipulating the Chinese financial market. The British loan to the wicked Chiang Kai-shek is a case in point. Ally to the U.S.S.R. and the Communist Party, Chiang Kai-shek was almost defeated by the righteous troops of our "friendly nation" - Japan -, when the British Government, realising that their interests in this country were at stake, advanced a loan to him in order to uphold the British position in China.

The collapse of this nation seems inevitable in consequence of the various economic invasions as related above; in recent years, affected by the world wide business depression, the Chinese banks, native banks, closed their doors one after the other, and the Chinese industrial concerns and business establishments went bankrupt one after another, while capital in the rural villages has been sadly lacking. China's economic structure is comparable to a dying patient.

In order to prevent the British invasion from gathering greater force in this country, it is imperative that the activities of the British people should be checked! In order to check the activities of the British people, all unequal treaties should be abolished! The abrogation of unequal treaties is a prerequisite to the retrocession of foreign Concessions, the complete Chinese control of customs and the abrogation of consular jurisdiction. Only thus, will China be able to effect her release from the grip of Great Britain; and only in this manner will we regain our freedom!

Face to face with the vile intrigues and wicked schemes of the British People in their China invasion, we must endeavour unanimously to boost the anti-British movement, to frustrate

the British schemes, and to crush their plans!

This is the most important task for the establishment of a
New Order in the Orient! .

(C)

Song entitled "Strike; and Expel the British"

Our strike is sacred; our strike is sacred.
Let us unite and expel the British.

C A R T O O N

A cartoon depicting a blind Chinese riding a horse being led by a Russian (representing the Communist Party) to the road of death. It points out that the war of resistance is a blind alley, and that the Chinese people can save their nation and themselves only by marching along the road to peace.

CONFIDENTIAL

File No.

G. S. M. I. S.
LWK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I., Special Branch, ~~Stockbook~~

REPORT

Date August 24, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung - Distribution
of "relief allowance" to strikers by pro-Japanese organ

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

C.P.
A.Y.
Information
Rudolph
A.Y.
S/P/S

Special Branch
Report dated
14-8-39.

K. H. Crawford
C. C. K.

On August 23, some 1,500 strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, were each granted \$5.00 as a "relief allowance" by the Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee, a pro-Japanese organization in Footung.

During the distribution, pro-Japanese and anti-foreign propaganda in the form of two booklets and a piece of paper with a cartoon thereon were issued to the workers. Briefly, the propaganda contains the following :

- (1) Booklet entitled "An Epistle to the Chinese People" stating that the Kuomintang is responsible for the Sino-Japanese Imbroglio, and that the Occidental Powers including Great Britain, U.S.A., France and U.S.S.R. are the real aggressors of China.
- (2) Booklet entitled "Kung Mun Series No.2", published by the "Chinese Republic Workers' League," a pro-Japanese organization in Pootung. Apart from an anti-British song, the booklet contains two articles: (a) The Important Mission of Labourers and the Anti-British Movement following the Labour Dispute in the China Printing and Finishing Company, and (b) British Economic Invasion and the Present Economic Condition in China. They urge the Chinese people to take back the Settlements and abrogate all unequal treaties concluded with Great Britain in order

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date. 19

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

to secure emancipation, and thus save China from being ruined as the result of a British economic invasion.

- (3) Cartoon depicting a blind Chinese riding a horse being led by a Russian (representing the Communist Party) to the road of death. It points out that the war of resistance is a blind alley, and that the Chinese people can save their nation and themselves only by marching along the road to peace.

E.
Mr. Cowan

C. Gandy

D. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

File No.

LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~Shanghai~~,

REPORT

Date August 16, 1939.

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company - pro-Japanese organization publishes propaganda

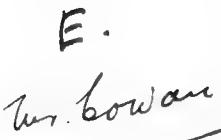
Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Some 3,000 copies of a booklet entitled "A letter to labour friends throughout the country" were published on August 12 and are ready for distribution among strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, by the "Chinese Republic Workers' League" which is organized by the Japanese Special Service Section and pro-Japanese organizations in Pootung. It is of anti-British and pro-Reformed Government nature, a copy of which together with translation is attached.



D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

E.






TRANSLATION

Slogan: For the welfare of workers,
Comrades should unite !

Letter addressed to labour friends throughout the country by the "Chinese Republic Workers' League"

Dear Labour Friends,

It is true that because of untolerable maltreatment and oppression brought to bear upon them by the British Capitalists, workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company have declared a strike. At the beginning of the trouble, the majority of the labourers were afraid because they had no support from outside and lacked unity among themselves. In view of the warm-hearted support to the workers from people in various walks of life, the management later applied to our wise authorities for mediation. Although we have not yet attained the results expected by us, we have seen signs of victory. With redoubled energy, we can obtain satisfactory results in the future. The following are the important points for the information of workers :

(1) Cause for the inauguration of the Union :

After the removal of the Kuomintang Government to the west and during the inauguration of the new Government, the British merchants seized the opportunity to further their maltreatment of our labour friends. This is a matter of regret. In other words, they despise us Chinese.

For the sake of our own benefit, we must unite by organizing a union to effect resistance. It must be understood that the Union is a self-governmental organization for the welfare of labourers. In other words, it is a place for the labourers to work together.

When appeals are received from workers, the union will endeavour to settle any trouble for them. The strength of a single person is small, but that of an organization is great. The Union can deal with any thing with success. The importance of the Union in connection with the present strike is a good illustration. Without the assistance of a Union, could the workers persist in their strike, and would the managements of other British factories voluntarily grant an increase of wages to their employees ?

(2) Relations between labourers and the Nation :

China is an agricultural country. Her industry is in its infancy. She depends largely upon other industrial countries for commercial supplies, and therefore, the monetary losses are beyond calculation. At present a new China is in existence. It goes without saying that her industry in the near future will make rapid progress, and at that time, the country will need more than ever the services of labourers. The workers, however, should realize their responsibility towards the country, and try their best in the fulfilment of their duties in order to make China a first class industrial nation, and bring the Chinese to the status of a superior people. These are the missions to be carried out by our workers.

In the former days, labourers were usually despised by common people, because of their failure to take up their duties. Should they not forget their responsibility, who will again despise them ? In modern countries, workers occupy a very important position, because they are the motive power of all production. Nothing can be produced without the services of workers. This show that the workers are

essential towards a country and their responsibility is great.

(3) Why the workers should support the Government :

In connection with the present strike, our Government exercised great efforts in mediation and rendered us considerable relief so that our livelihood and spiritual requisites became problems no longer. The former Government attached no importance to the problems relating to workers, while the labourers appeared to show no interests in the government. Further, the ex-ruling authorities did not wish to see any organizations of workers. This fact indicates that the present Government is different from the former. As the present government has shown its efficiency, we must support it whole-heartedly from now onward.

(4) Unite forever:

The former labour unions did not produce good results. Though in the past it was due to lack of good organization, the main reasons for the failure of such unions must be attributed to the disappearance of unity and perseverance. We must keep in mind that things cannot be performed without being confronted with difficulties. Greater difficulties are usually within our expectation when we devote ourselves to the performance of a major work. With a firm attitude and close cooperation, we can master the way to success, otherwise we will meet the same fate as that of the former unions.

The points mentioned above are very common, yet they are worthy of note. It is hoped that the labourers will pay attention to those points.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~Shanghai~~ F.

REPORT

Date August 12, 1939.

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung

- strikers receive allowance

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

During the afternoon of August 11, the "Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee," organized by the Japanese Special Service Section and the Pootung District Administrative Office, issued a further "relief allowance" in the sum of \$2.00 each to 1,600 strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung.

On completion of the distribution, members of the "Committee" informed the attendance that the "Committee" would continue to render financial assistance to them and advised the strikers not to worry about their livelihood.

C. Crawford

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*copy to
Mr. Cowan.*

FILE

(12)

FM. 2
G. 90M-2
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

HANEN

File No. 69687

S. I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 2, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung - Situation

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

On August 1, the "Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee" organized by the Japanese Special Service Section and the Pootung District Administrative Office issued a further "relief allowance" to the strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company at Pootung. About 1,500 workers were present, each being paid a sum of \$5.00.

During the distribution, copies of a booklet entitled "Kung Mun Series No.1" (工人叢書第一集), purporting to have been published by the "Chinese Republic Workers' League" were issued to those present. This booklet which is attached, contains two articles, one entitled a "Song of Righteousness" (正義之歌), and the other "An Analysis of British Intrigues" (英人陰謀的分析), both are of strongly anti-British nature. The former advocates the strike of all workers in the employ of British concerns to demonstrate against the harsh treatment meted out, while the latter accuses the British of being "poisonous insects" among human beings.

In this Analysis, Great Britain is alleged to have been responsible for the civil war in Spain, the Russo-Japan War, the Sino-Japanese hostilities, and the attempted united front against Soviet Russia during the inauguration. In short, the 'Analysis' states that it is the fundamental policy of Great Britain to play one Power against another with the ultimate object of preserving her own colonies.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

It adds that so long as Great Britain is a member of the family of nations, there will be no peace in the world, and that only after the downfall of British political influence can a genuine and permanent peace be brought to realization. Having now understood the cause of the uneasiness in the present world, and also realized that the British are responsible for the Sino-Japanese Imbroglio, the booklet states that the first thing to be accomplished is that all British influence in China be eliminated. It concludes by advocating the expulsion of British subjects as a preliminary step towards the Sino-Japanese Rapprochement and the creation of a New Order in the East Asia.

E.

Mrs. Cowan

DR.

218

FBI

C. Gandy

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Shun Pao of July 30 1-

THE CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY

The strike of workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, a British concern in Pootung, has lasted two months. The management has firmly rejected all unreasonable demands. The puppet authorities will find it difficult to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

Recently the strikers attempted to enter the factory to resume work, but were driven off. The puppet authorities declare that they will continue to issue relief funds to the strikers. However, as they have failed to issue funds for some time now the strikers are facing starvation.

Shun Pao Pa 15

Report

25
7/7

31/7

YU/

FORM NO. 3
6. 65M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch Sh/ld/44, 6968 A

Date July 27, 1939.

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung - situation.

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

The strike situation in the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, remains unchanged.

The issue of "relief allowance" by the Chinese Republic Workers' League (Pootung), which was scheduled for July 26, 1939, was postponed to

(1.) 1 p.m., July 27.

C. Crawford
D. I.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

271

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch, *6469*,
Shanghai, July 25, 1939.

REPORT

Date July 25, 1939.

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung
- workers given relief allowance

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

ngB
On July 24, between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., the "Chinese Republic Workers' League" which was organized by the Japanese Special Service Section and the Pootung District Administrative Office, issued a further "relief allowance" to the strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung. Approximately 1,500 workers attended the Administrative Office, Pootung, when each person was given \$2.00.

E
Mrs. Crawford
During the distribution, members of the "League" announced that a further "relief allowance" would be issued on July 26.

DBF FILE

2571

D.C. (Special Branch).

C. Crawford
D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch,
REPORT

Date July 19, 1939.

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung

- Situation

Made by _____ and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The strike situation in the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, remains unchanged.

On July 17 and 18, about 1,600 workers of the company were given \$5.00 each as a "relief allowance" by the Chinese Republic Workers' League at Pootung which was organized by the Japanese Special Service Section and the Pootung District Administrative Office of the "Shanghai City Government."

C Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

E.
Mr. Cowan (P.C.)
FILE

JBR

19/7

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY

S. I., Special Branch, D. I.

REPORT

Date July 17, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung

- activities of workers

Made by _____ and Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

W.R.

(Vide Special
Branch report
dated 17/7/39)

On July 15, between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m., about 1,500 workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company met in the vicinity of the Pootung District Administrative Office, when they each received a rice coupon for 10 cents by the said office. After distribution of the rice coupons, the majority of the workers participated in the procession which was sponsored by the Pootung Branch of the Great People Society. The participants returned to the Pootung District Administrative Office and dispersed at 12.30 p.m.

E.
Mrs. Brown (etc.)
FILE
W.R.

At 2 p.m. they again gathered in the vicinity of the Administrative Office in the hope of getting a "relief allowance," but were told that the distribution would take place on July 17, whereupon the workers dispersed.

G. Crawford

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

July 11th,

39.

D. J. Sinclair Esq.
China Printing & Finishing Co.
220 Szechuen Road
S H A N G H A I.

Dear Mr. Sinclair,

Not attached
I have had another call from another group of workers from your mill, who have presented the enclosed letter.

I have informed the group that the issue is a complicated political one, and that I fear that the efforts of a few workers cannot bring results.

Yours sincerely,

Eleanor M. Hinder
Industrial Section.

CDS Sh

. E 2/1

28/7/77
Ludington

P/M

DR

cfp.

FORM NO. 1
G 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

S.I., Special Branch ~~xxxx~~, 2968

REPORT

No. 5
Date July 11, 1939.

Subject (in full). China Printing and Finishing Co. - Situation.

Made by D.S.I. Logan,

Forwarded by

C. Gaylor J.J.

The strike situation in the China Printing and Finishing Co., Pootung, remains unchanged.

On July 10, some 200 strikers, at the instigation of strike leaders, joined the Chinese Republic Workers' League (中華民國工人同盟會) sponsored by the Japanese Special Service Section and pro-Japanese organizations in Pootung. Their photos were taken and membership cards issued to them the same day.

D.S.I. FILE

Logan

D.S.I.

11/7
1
D.C. (Special Branch).

YU/

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M 1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. I., Special Branch

REGISTED
Date July 6, 1939.

Subject (in full) China Printing & Finishing Company - situation.

Made by D.S.I. Logan.

Forwarded by

C. G. G. S. I.

On July 5, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.,
about 1,500 workers of the China Printing and Finishing
Company were each granted a "relief" allowance of \$5.00
by the Pootung District Administrative Office.

D. S. I.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copies to E. & Mrs. R. Bowan

FILE

6/7

L.W.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I., Special Branch, ~~Shanghai~~ 1968

REPORT

Date July 4, 1939.

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company - Situation

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by C. Crawford. J. P.

The strike situation in the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, remains unchanged.

It has been learned that the workers of the company will be granted further "relief allowance" on July 5, by the Pootung District Administrative Office of the "Shanghai City Government."

There is no confirmation of the report that the workers of the company gathered in the vicinity of the Pootung District Administrative Office on July 1, 2 and 3 to apply for relief funds and were dispersed by the Chinese police.

miss Hinde
her. Cowan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

4/1

F.M. 2
G. 40M 1-31
LWK

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, S.S.C.,

REPORT

Date June 22, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company - Situation

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by C. Gerasa

Between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., June 20, about sixty workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company assembled on a piece of vacant ground, opposite the Pootung District Administrative Office. During this meeting, speeches were delivered by Dzung Yoh (陳 郁) and Foo Teh Sung (符 德 士), members of the Pootung District Administrative Office, and Koo Kying Keng (顧 金 根), Yang Kwan Kwan (楊 件), and Wong Mei Ying (female) (王 美英), three representatives of the workers, in connection with the strike situation in the China Printing and Finishing Company's Works. The speakers alleged that despite negotiations made by the Pootung District Administrative Office, the management has so far refused to accept the following principal demands of workers :-

- (1) That the workers be granted a 30% wage increase.
- (2) That the nine dismissed workers including Koo Kying Keng be reinstated.
- (3) That constables of the Pootung Police Bureau of the "Shanghai City Government" be engaged as watchmen to replace the White Russian watchmen now employed by the company's Pootung mill.
- (4) That in future, matters relating to the dismissal of workers be referred to the labour union.

It is obvious, they added, that the management was lacking in sincerity in their efforts for a settlement

FILE
C 31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

of the dispute, but the workers could attain "final victory" should they unanimously persist in their present strike.

With regard to the financial problem, the speakers told the attendance that the "friendly nation" and the government authorities would render them full support, and that the question of economical difficulties would not confront the workers.

Mrs. K. O'neal.

E

Miss Hunter.

C. G.

W. H. Hayes

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
Section 1, Special Branch B-107-1961
REPORT No. S. R. 107-1961
Date June 20, 1939

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company - worker released.

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by G. Gaofa. S.Y.

Woo Siao Nan (吳小牛) a worker of the Pootung Mill of the China Printing and Finishing Company, who was arrested by the Municipal Police outside the office of the company, 220 Szechuen Road, on May 25, 1939, on suspicion of being one of the ringleaders in connection with the present strike was released at 11.30 a.m., June 20, 1939.

Attached is a receipt, bearing a X sign made by Woo Siao Nan in respect of his personal property returned to him by the Police, translation of which is as follows : -

"Received from Special Branch :

\$10.20;

1 pass, etc.

(Cross signed) Woo Siao Nan."

D. S. I.
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

256

CONFIDENTIAL

LWK
G. SUM-1

File No.

668A

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch, ~~MAXIM~~,

REPORT

Date June 17, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company - Situation

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by C. Crawford

On June 16, between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., about 1,500 workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company were each granted a "relief" allowance of \$5.00 by the Pootung District Administrative Office. Upon receipt of the money, the workers concerned subscribed \$0.50 each to cover the expenses of the "Chinese Republic Workers' League," Pootung.

A further issue of six different kinds of mimeographed handbills purporting to emanate from the "Chinese Republic Workers' League" have come into the possession of the Municipal Police. These handbills are in the form of circulars addressed to the workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, and are anti-British in nature. Copies of these handbills together with translation are attached.

C. Crawford
for.
D. S. I.

DBL FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).



TRANSLATION

Circular to the Workers of the China Printing
and Finishing Company (A)

Gentlemen,

The cost of living is at present growing higher day by day on the one hand and the price of the products of the China Printing and Finishing Company has been likewise increased, whilst, on the other hand, the contrary is the case, no increase in our wages ever been granted and all the profits gained have been taken away by the British, not a fraction being shared by us. Any default on the part of the worker very often entails curtailment of wages and moreover, blows and abusive languages such as "pigs" may follow. Fellow-workers, let us think for a minute of the fact that all of us have been working exhaustively day and night and as a result the factory has earned a big sum of money from the cloth woven. Logically, the factory authorities should have rewarded us by various forms of encouragements, but nevertheless it is a fact that the authorities not only failed to encourage us in any way, but further mal-treated us. Who can ever bear this form of inequality ? Chinese raw materials plus Chinese labour resulted in the production of cloth and same are to be sold to the Chinese people. It is obvious that the money comes from the Chinese, and yet this money all reaches the hands of the British, who, by means of it, were enabled to purchase lands, to build foreign style houses, to eat good food, and to ride in a motor car and furthermore, they acted as "Lou Ts" (father) in the face of us. All have become their "ox", "horse" or even their "sons." Should they occasionally feel unhappy, blows and abusiveness follow. It really compels people to feel grievous and to make ones eyes fill with tears if even chance mention is made of it.

"Chinese Republic Workers' League."

TRANSLATION

Circular to the workers of the China Printing
and Finishing Company (B)

Gentlemen,

We, being human beings, have hands, feet and are able to speak. We know the meaning of the word "Conscientiousness." The reason the British have mal-treated us is just because they are White people and we are yellow. In their factory, the British employees have been well treated and never have they been struck or abused. Why were we not treated in the same manner? Are we actually willing to submit for ever to their oppression and never try to deliver ourselves from darkness? Now, our fellow workers are awakened and will no more surrender to oppression and deceitfulness. In fact, we will no longer bear such incidents as the dismissal without substantial reason of our fellow-workers and their ill-treatment by the authorities. You, the oppressed workers who have gone on strike, are the heralds of the whole body of workers in China and likewise their leaders. Charge forward energetically! Unite concretely and victory is yours! The whole mass of workers of the country are behind you in support and all the brethren of the country are your arms. Even the comrades of the working circles of the world are expressing sympathy towards you. Let us wish you success.

Chinese Republic Workers' League.

TRANSLATION

Circular to the Workers of the China Printing
and Finishing Company (C)

Gentlemen,

All of us have now been forced to resort to strike and it serves as a powerful warning to the evil British traders. The ten demands for the resumption of work presented by us are reasonable and minimum. If the factory authorities should henceforth change their vicious attitude towards the workers and if they, in taking into consideration of our livelihood, are in readiness to cooperate with full faithfulness, the demands made by us are no doubt acceptable, otherwise they lack sincerity and are going to cheat us probably with doubled efforts.

Chinese Republic Workers' League.

TRANSLATION

Circular to the Workers of the China Printing
and Finishing Company (D)

Gentlemen,

The evil British authorities of the China Printing and Finishing Company are once again playing tricks in publishing an advertisement in the local press stating that wages due to the workers are to be paid and that the factory is to resume operation on May 29. It is nothing more than a set of masks to deceive our workers. Although it is said that wages due to the workers are to be paid, yet it is understood that the authorities are recruiting new hands in place of the old ones, and a set of unacceptable conditions are to be presented to you for your recognition on the day when you are paid your due wages, and you will be dismissed upon completion of recruitment of new labourers by the authorities. They will resume operations only from the viewpoint of their own benefits and never will they do so in the interest of the livelihood of the workers. All of you are hereby advised not to drop into their trap otherwise no good will result and it will then be too late for you to repent.

Chinese Republic Workers' League.

TRANSLATION

Circular to the workers of the China Printing
and Finishing Company (E)

Gentlemen,

Since you are submitting an appeal to the Government, of course she will negotiate with the above factory on your behalf concerning the proposition covering your demands to resume work, which should be wholly accepted; no mal-treatment and other insulting activities to the workmen. We assure you that we can achieve success in this negotiation and that you will not experience any difficulties whatsoever in your livelihood during the course of the strike. It would be very satisfactory should the factory authorities duly accept the ten demands in regard to the resumption of operations. However, if they fail to accept these demands, the Government will endeavour to carry out prompt arrangements to secure better positions for you which will not only reward you sufficiently to settle the possibility of your livelihood, but it will still call for your special attention !

Chinese Republic Workers' League.

TRANSLATION

Circular to the workers of the China Printing
and Finishing Company (F)

Gentlemen,

Now there is another event of great importance: since the strike broke out it is stated that a certain number of female labourers were arrested when they were called upon to draw their wages by the British authorities of the China Printing and Finishing Company on account of their being suspected of being concerned in encouraging the strike. Up to date there is still no information as to these female workers' whereabouts since they were detained by the factory and now it seems probable that they might have been killed by the factory authorities. Besides, there is also a male workman named Woc Siao Nan, together with some other workmen, who were detained by the factory while attending at the factory for wages. In case of anybody having knowledge of, or having been a witness at the scene when both the above-mentioned female and male workmen were arrested, please report to this "League" immediately, so that necessary steps may be taken up with the factory, as well as to enable a report to be submitted to the Chinese Government requesting their assistance to come to the rescue of the aforesaid victims from danger.

Please do give this matter your attention !

"Chinese Republic Workers' League."

L.N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch, Shanghai

REPORT

Date June 16, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company - Situation

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by C. G. Greco

During the afternoon of June 15, between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m., a further meeting was held in the Pootung Mill of the China Printing and Finishing Company. Among those present were three representatives of the management, forty-eight labour delegates, and Tsui ~~朱~~ ~~其~~ Tsen, Chief of the Pootung District Administrative Office and another official of the latter organ. The workers' demands for better treatment formed the subject of discussion during this conference, but no compromise was reached.

In consequence of this meeting, the procession of workers which was scheduled to take place on that day (Vide Report dated 15-6-39) was cancelled. About 600 workers, however, assembled in the vicinity of the Pootung District Administrative Office during the afternoon of June 15 in the hope of getting a "relief" allowance from the Administrative Office, but the distribution of an allowance failed to materialize.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

Logan

D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. E. REGISTRY 69657

S. I., Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 15, 1939.

Subject. China Printing and Finishing Company - Situation

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by C. G. Sandal

At 2 p.m., June 14, a meeting was held, under the auspices of the Japanese Military Special Service Section, in the Sino-Japanese Club (a joint organization formed by members of Japanese Military Special Service Section and the Pootung District Administrative Office), Yang Ka Zah, Pootung Highway. Three representatives of the Management and six of the employees of the China Printing and Finishing Company, and Tsui Ngoh Tseng, Chief of the Pootung District Administrative Office, were present. During the meeting, discussions took place in connection with the workers' ten demands for better treatment (vide Report of 30-5-39), but the conference at 5.30 p.m. terminated without any useful result.

Comr. of Police
Sir:

Information



D.C. (Sp. Br.)

It is reported that a procession will be held by workers in Pootung, to-day, June 15, and that those participating are expected to assemble in the vicinity of the Pootung District Administrative Office, this morning when a "relief" allowance will be distributed among them by the Administrative Office.



D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).



YU/

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. I., Special Branch Station, 67685

Date June 12, 1939

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company - anti-British propaganda
conducted by Workers' Support Committee.

Made by D.S.I. Logan

Forwarded by

C. Crawford

On June 11, copies of two different kinds of anti-British handbills were found posted in Pootung. One purports to emanate from the China Workers' League (中國工人同盟會) and the other from Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee (中華民國工人後援會), copies of which together with translation are attached herewith.

W. Logan

D. S. I.

E.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Mr.
Sir,
The two handbills mentioned in
above report were handed to Mr. Ford,
H. B. I. Vice Consul at 9:30 A.M., 14. 6. 39.
14. 6. 39.

W. Logan
D.S.I.

Cir.

Translation

Opium Policy of the British Government

In the last century, China was weakened day by day. What are the reasons for this fact? The first reason is that of the opium evil. During the reign of "Dao Kwang" (the late Ching Dynasty), Great Britain adopted an opium policy in her invasion of China. In view of this fact and the danger of opium evils towards the people, Mr. Ling Chih Zee, Viceroy of "Liang-Kwang", after his arrival at Canton, immediately arrested and executed the traitorous merchants who were in alliance with the British merchants. Apart from prohibiting smoking and transportation of opium, some 20,283 cases of opium belonging to the British merchants were burned. Between the 20th and 21st years of "Dao Kwang," British naval and military forces commenced an invasion on a large scale upon the Chinese coastal ports, and succeeded in occupying Chusan, Ningpo, Tinghai, Chapoo, Woosung and even advanced further towards Nanking. On July 24 of the 22nd year of "Dao Kwang", the Treaty of Nanking was concluded, and among the thirteen articles, the following four are the most important:-

- (1) Payment of an indemnity of £21,000,000.00.
- (2) Permanent secession of Hongkong to Great Britain.
- (3) Opening of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai as treaty ports.
- (4) British goods, after the payment of an importation tax, should be permitted to be transported to the interior by the Chinese merchants without being subject to heavy taxation.

It is unnecessary to mention other articles. According to Article No.4, "British Goods" refers mainly to opium. The ban on the smuggling of opium was removed in the 8th year

of "Yien Foong", and opium was distributed throughout the country under the pretext that it was foreign medicine. Since then China has become an opium smoking country, and about ten or twenty percent of all Chinese have become opium addicts. This opium policy is much more dangerous than bombs and shells. At present, the British are supplying the Chinese communists with a large amount of money and huge quantities of munitions in order to prolong the disastrous war. Numerous Chinese schools, farms, factories and shops have been destroyed, and the number of unemployed persons increases day by day. All these sufferings are caused by the British.

Chinese Republic Workers Support Committee.

Translation

Facts concerning the mal-treatment of Chinese workers
by British factory managements

Our Chinese labourers are enduring utmost sufferings. They are treated even worse than animals by the British. Cases of ill-treatment of Chinese labourers by the British in the former days were too numerous to mention. Let us take into account the present dispute in the Spinning and Weaving Mill, and the Dyeing Plant of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Footung. It is virtually beyond the limit of the patience of our labourers, in view of assaults on the Chinese male and female workers without any reason. A strike has been declared for the past several days by employees of the Spinning and Weaving Mill of the Company as the result of a cut in wages. In the Dyeing Plant of the Company, the workers again went on strike, and the 3,000 labourers are unanimously opposed the various forms of mal-treatment by the British.

On May 20, three workers named Yang Kwan Kwan (楊坤坤), Tsoung Teh Keng (鍾得根) and Kying Sih Sung (金錫生) were assaulted with iron bars. The workers were fired upon by British soldiers with machine guns, mauser pistols and handgrenades. The British treated Chinese worse than "oxen" and "horses". They like "oxen" and "horses" better than the Chinese workers. Our labourers should now unite and oppose the British to the bitter end. We, the labourers, are young enough, and can maintain our living anywhere with our two hands. We should not submit to further oppression by the British. Let all workers, male and female, go on strike. Should any Chinese workers attempt to flatter the British and resume work at this juncture, we, the workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, will deal with them in the most severe forms. All Chinese labourers of the Company should pay attention to this fact and refrain from being further cheated by the White British, but unite and apply for relief to the "Reformed Government."

cfp/

FORM NO. 3
G. GEN 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGD. S. I. Special Branch XXXX Station 68 A

REPORT

Date June 9, 1939.

Subject (in full) Anti-British propaganda in Pootung.

Made by D.S. Hide, Forwarded by C. G. [unclear]

On June 9, 1939, copies of an anti-British pamphlet purporting to emanate from the "Chinese Republic Workers' Support Committee" (中華民國工人後援會) were posted in Pootung. A copy of the pamphlet together with translation is attached herewith.

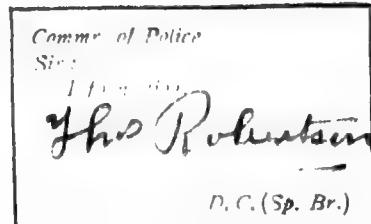
✓
Liu Shao

D.S.

E.I.D.
D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR

15/6



Translation.

Please see the cases of massacre perpetrated by the British during the recent fifteen years :

- (1) On May 30, 1925, students held a procession and delivered lectures, when a party of 22 police under the direction of British Inspector Everson of Louza Station opened fire towards the students and workers. Four were instantly killed, seven succumbed to their injuries, and 24 others were slightly wounded. In addition, about fifty students and labourers were arrested. Shops in the Shanghai International Settlement suspended business, students ceased to attend their classes and workers went on strike as a protest.
- (2) In connection with the strike of workers at Hankow, British Naval Landing Party, at 7 p.m. June 11, 1925, opened machine gun fire for about thirty minutes, killing instantly eight students and wounding fifty others.
- (3) In connection with the general strike and demonstrations which took place in Canton on June 23, 1925, Chinese were fired upon by the British with machine guns from Shameen. Thirty-seven workers, students and residents were killed on the spot, ten more others seriously wounded, and some twenty persons slightly injured.
- (4) On July 2, 1925, members of crew of a British Naval ship at Chungking fired upon the Chinese lockers without reason while the people were looking at the display of search light by the ship crew. Two were instantly killed, five seriously wounded, and four others were taken away and have been missing.
- (5) On July 31, 1925, a strike took place in the Woo Kee Company at Nanking, when a worker was shot and killed by British

employees. British marines landed and killed a further three workers and injured twenty others.

- (6) On August 29, 1926, two large wooden vessels were sunk during a collision with a British steamship "Van Liu" while the latter sailing in high speed at Chungking. As the result, fifty-eight Chinese soldiers and civilians were drowned, apart from losing \$45,000.00 to be used for military expenses and fifty-six rifles and 5,500 rounds of ammunition.
- (7) On September 5, 1926, several hundred British soldiers arrived at Wanhsien from Ichang, carrying with them large number of machine guns. They killed about 100 Chinese military police, and further shelled Wanhsien with big guns, resulted in some 1,000 houses and shops being destroyed and 3,700 people killed and wounded.

Chinese Republic Workers
Support Committee.

cfp.

FORM NO. 3
G 654-1-19

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S.1, Special Branch xxxxx

REPORT

Date June 10, 1939.

Subject (in full) China Printing and Finishing Company - anti-British handbills
printed by the "Chinese Republic Workers' League"

Made by D.S. Hide,

Forwarded by C. Glazebrook

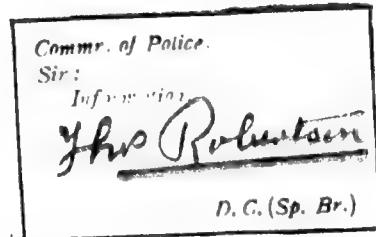
Submitted herewith are two types of mimeographed handbills, together with translation, which are printed by the "Chinese Republic Workers' League," Pootung, for distribution. One of these handbills bears on the present strike in the China Printing and Finishing Company, while the other is of a strong anti-British nature.

C. Glazebrook

D. S.



D.C. (Special Branch).



Copies to "E" and
Mr. R. Cowan.

FILE

BR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
10/6

(C)

(C) 10/6

Translation

- (1) Consequent upon our strike, the management of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company became frightened and immediately granted an increase of wages to its employees.
- (2) As the result of a strike, the management of the Pailienking Plant of the China Printing and Finishing Company is planning to accept the full demands of workers. If they do not resort to strike, how can they expect such privileges ?
- (3) Strike is the means to protect our interests, and the Workers' League is the supporters of labourers.

Chinese Republic Workers' League.

Translation.

- (1) British are the "public enemies" of the Chinese, because they mal-treat the Chinese labourers.
- (2) Strike is a means to illustrate the unity of our labourers.
- (3) British capitalists are vampires.
- (4) The "Chinese Republic Workers' League" is the headquarters of labourers.
- (5) The "Chinese Republic Workers' League" is a fort which renders protection to the workers.
- (6) British factories are the instruments of economic invasion of China.
- (7) Mal-treatment of Chinese workers exposes the true colour of the British capitalists.
- (8) Ill-treatment of Chinese workers is an act of inequality.
- (9) Strike is the only weapon to defeat the capitalists.
- (10) The only way to live is to strike.

Printed by the Chinese Republic
Workers' League.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

L.W.K./

File No.

69684

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 9, 1939.

Subject: China Printing and Finishing Company - procession of workers

Made by D.S. Hide

Forwarded by C. Gandy



Between 8 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. on June 8, approximately 1,500 employees of the China Printing and Finishing Company assembled in the vicinity of the Pootung District Administrative Office of the "Shanghai City Government" which body issued each with a food allowance of ten cents.

The gathering thereafter formed into a procession which, headed by some twenty detectives of the "Shanghai City Government Police Bureau", traversed the Pootung Highway, Yang Ka Zah, Chu Vong Road, Lan Kui Doo Road, Loh Ka Doo, Yang Ka Doo Street, Tseng Siu Road and returned to the Administrative Office at about 4.15 p.m. Owing to the late hour the proposed demonstration in the vicinity of the Pailienking Plant was abandoned.

Commr. of Police
Sir:

Thos Robertson
Information

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

During the procession the participants sang the anti-British song mentioned in the report of June 2, and distributed two types of anti-British pamphlets, translations and copies of which are attached.

At the conclusion of the procession each participant received an additional sum of \$1.00 from officials of the Administrative Office and were informed that a further allowance will be issued on the morning of June 15.

L. W. S. H.

16/6
S.1.
D.C. (Special Branch).

D. S.

TRANSLATION

Labour friends of the China Printing and Finishing Company are welcomed to carry on their strike.

We must not resume work until our aim is reached.

Dear Labour Friends,

You are now confronted with the oppression and insults by the British Factory. This is our humiliation. Being unwilling to tolerate such oppression and humiliation, we are taking up resistance against the management in the form of a general strike. This illustrates the bravery of the labourers in smashing the dream of the management to bring pressure to bear upon us. Labour friends, let us take a firm attitude in the present general strike in order to attain our fixed objective. The loss sustained by the workers is slight, but that suffered by the management is great. Their machinery will corrode with rust as the result of our strike. The management will come to knees in the near future if we carry on the strike and persist in the resistance. It is a courageous act to refuse an unconditional compromise with the management. The workers' energy is their glory. Let all labourers rise up and continue the strike. Brightness is in store of you, and a happy and satisfactory life is reserved for you.

Printed by Picket Corps of
the New Shanghai Labourers'
Anti-British League.

(新上海勞工及同盟會
印會)

TRANSLATION

In order to show our sympathy with the strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company, we swear not to buy British goods.

Dear Labour Friends,

A week has elapsed since you declared the general strike as a result of insult and assault by the management side of the British China Printing and Finishing Company and you have not yet returned to the factory to resume operations. You are courageous and persistent in resisting the oppression of "your enemy merchants, the China Printing and Finishing Company" and you are dealing them a heavy blow. You are causing them to become awakened so that they will not again despise you. You are also revealing the cruelty of the management. This league is in deep sympathy with you in view of your brave resistance. We give you moral support by asking for help from various circles on your behalf and take upon ourselves the responsibility of protecting your interests. You must know that assaulting and insulting workers is only a test by the management in order to see whether the workers can unite. If you fail to intensify your opposition, you will be subject to more oppression and further loss in privileges.

. . . Labourers! Are you willing to be assaulted and insulted by the management? We are on your side and it would be a great shame should we fail to intensify your resistance. Let us all be united and resist the "enemy merchants" who are oppressing our labourers.

We know well the cruelty of the British merchants and therefore we have organized this league - **The New Shanghai Labourers' Anti-British League** (新上海勞動反英同盟會). Many labourers have joined the League. When we hold procession in villages, we are heartily welcomed by the people. Our movement is to make the oppressors to stop their high-handed measures against the workers. Fortunately the workers have started to unite themselves and resist oppression, while we on our part undertake to safeguard the workers' interests. We hope that you will do your best to continue your resistance to the end. We hope that you will continue your struggle at any cost and will not make a compromise and resume work in midway. You should be dauntless so that you will be able to free yourselves from oppression. You should make every effort achieve this glorious deed.

Rise up, labourers! You have a bright future before you. The management will not oppress you again if you can succeed in the present resistance which should be carried on to the end. You must know that the British merchants will soon yield to you. Let all workers start at once to organize anti-British bodies in order to enlighten the British merchants. The Anti-British movement is conducted for the following objects :-

- (1) Oppose the granting of loans by the British Government to Chiang Kai-shek. The loans will prolong the war and will thus deprive the workers of their comfortable life.
- (2) Oppose the oppression and insult of workers by the "British China Printing and Finishing Company."

(3) Oppose the purchase of British goods by anybody.

Labourers! The British government grants loans to Chiang Kai-shek for the purpose of prolonging the war and then monopolizing the Far Eastern Market. The British merchants will profit themselves by increasing your working hours and reducing your wages. Workers in their factories receive small wages and are oppressed and insulted freely. Female workers are often detained in the factory.

Labourers! You should resort to permanent resistance and oppose to resumption of work. This League will assist you and protect your interests. Rise up at once and organize anti-British movements. Refrain from buying British goods and sever business with British merchants. Rise up and resist.

The picketing corps of the New Shanghai Labourers' League (新上海勞動同盟會糾察隊).

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 1, Special Br.

Date June 8, 1939.

File No. S. E. 100-1101
N. S. B. D.
S. I. C. T. R.

Subject Processional Demonstration by Strikers of China Printing
and Finishing Company.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by C. G. G.

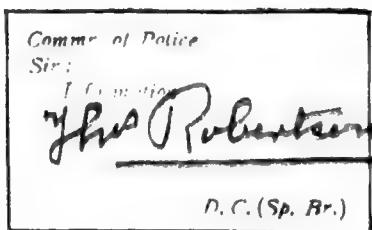
Workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company are reported to have decided to hold a further procession at Pootung this afternoon, June 8. By 11 a.m., about 400 workers were gathered in the vicinity of the Pootung District Administrative Office of the "Shanghai City Government", each having been granted ten cents as food money by the Administrative Office.

It is reported that the workers will hold demonstration in the vicinity of the Pailienking Works of the Company during the procession.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

S. I. C. T. R.
D.C. (Special Branch)



D. C. Pihle
C. G. G.

CONFIDENTIAL

G. 2
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

LWK/

S. I. Special Branch, S. B. D.

REPORT

Date June 8, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company - Situation

at Pailienking plant

Made by D. S. Hide

Forwarded by C. Gansford

The Pailienking Print Works of the China Printing and Finishing Company, which re-opened on June 5 (Vide report of June 6) practically ceased operations on the afternoon of June 7, following armed intimidation of the staff.

Between dawn and 7.00 a.m. on June 7, some thirty plain clothes Chinese armed with pistols, reported to be members of the Nanhwei Self Defence Corps under the command of Tsang Miao-keng (張妙勤), ranged themselves in the path of operatives approaching the plant and forcibly prevented them from entering. The armed men fired some thirty or forty shots but it is not known whether or not their aim was directed toward any particular objective.

As a result of these activities, only half of the staff made their way into the premises, and during the course of the day they became apprehensive regarding their safety as a result of which their numbers dwindled as they left for their respective homes until only fifty remained.

These fifty stayed on the premises over night and resumed work on the morning of June 8, but it is expected that operations will come to a standstill as soon as the particular job on which they are engaged is completed.

A report that the agitators were armed with machine guns and that one Chinese was wounded, cannot be confirmed at present.

Commr. of Police.

Sir:
Information

J. H. Robertson

D. C. (S. B. D.)

D. C. (Special Branch).

C. Gansford

D. S.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I. N. C. T. R. Y.

No. S. D. D. 676-7

S. I. Special Branch *Shahib*

Date June 7, 1939

REPORT

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company.

Made by D. S. Vide

Forwarded by

C. Crawford

On the morning of June 7, Mr. D.J. Sinclair, a director of the China Printing and Finishing Company, was interviewed in connection with the developments at the Company's Pootung Plant on June 5, which resulted in injuries being sustained by Mr. R.... Tinkler.

Commr. of Police
Sir:

H. Robertson
Information

n.c. (Sp. Rep.)

Mr. Sinclair explained that at the present juncture he is reluctant to make an official statement since it might conflict with the findings of Mr. J.F. Ford of the British Consulate who proceeded to Pootung on the afternoon of June 5 and made an official investigation which included taking statements from four foreign eye-witnesses. He said that he is anxious to assist the police as far as possible and hopes that the difficulties of his present position will be appreciated.

Mr. Sinclair stated that the report appearing in the North China Daily News is substantially correct but in the interests of his company he would like to stress the following points.

- (1) That Tinkler has been working under considerable strain during the past three weeks and was undoubtedly acting in what he considered the best way to curb the activities of an unruly mob of Chinese agitators armed with heavy sticks.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

- 2 -

- (2) That the shot fired by Tinkler was deliberately directed towards the ground.
- (3) That the Japanese guards failed to take adequate steps to prevent the visitors from entering the premises. This particularly applies to the Deiler House.

Mr. R.... Tinkler who was conveyed to the General Hospital at a late hour on the evening of June 5, died at about 4.15 a.m. June 6. Dr. Korec who attended his injuries has expressed his opinion that Tinkler would have had an excellent chance of recovery had competent medical attention been available at an earlier hour.

The inquest on Tinkler which was opened by Mr. C. H. Haines at the General Hospital on the morning of June 7, was adjourned after evidence of identification only.

An autopsy is to be performed by Dr. L.G. Anderson and a Japanese Naval surgeon.

Two lines

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

*DR.**1/6*

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date. June 6, 1939.

Subject. China Printing and Finishing Company.

Made by. D.S. Hide,

Forwarded by C. Bradford

On ascertaining that the operative of the yarn Department named Oong Ah-kong who called at the Head Office on June 5 (vide Special Branch Report 5/6/39) was not an elected representative of the strikers but merely a member of a self appointed committee, the management of the China Printing and Finishing Company decided to ignore his suggestions regarding negotiations.

On the morning of June 5, some thirty ex-operatives called at the Company's Head Office stating that they were not representatives but loyal workers requesting information regarding the likelihood of resuming operations.

Efforts to resume operations at the Company's Print Works at Pahlienkyung on June 2nd were frustrated by squads of armed constables of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau who forcibly prevented operatives from approaching the premises.

Subsequent negotiations with the Japanese Authorities resulted in the withdrawal of these constables and the Plant was re-opened on June 5 with a complement of some 200 workers.

The entire staff of some 600 operatives reported for duty on June 6 and the Plant is now running at something approaching normal capacity.

Livedoor

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

W.H.



File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch *Sidon*,

REPORT

Date June 5, 39.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company

Made by D. S. Hide

Forwarded by

C. Garsford J.J.

The strike situation in the Pootung Factory of the China Printing & Finishing Company remains unchanged.

At 10 a.m., June 5, a worker of the Yarn Department named Ong Ah-kong (翁阿康) called at the Head Office at 220 Szechuan Road, and delivered a letter purporting to emanate from the "China Printing & Finishing Company Employees' Committee" (紹昌公司職工委員會). The letter states that in answer to a notification in the Chinese press dated June 3, whereby the management called upon the workers to elect representatives to negotiate in the labour dispute in the Head Office on June 5, the "Committee" requests the management to assign representatives to be present at the Pootung Factory at 2 p.m., June 5 and take part in a parley with the workers there.

Lwodae

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

JMB.

*(Signature)**8/1/**D.S.**miss funds
per. bower**E*

REGS
6968 A
S 6 39

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO. 2.6.39

Commnd

Sir, It would seem
that the aim of
the Japanese Special
Service is to work
up a hate out of
which anything may
happen.

J. H. Robertson
D. C. Special Branch.

C.S.

S.R. SP

25/11.

G-12-2
G-SUM-1
LWK/

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5. S. E. REGISTRY
S. I. Special Branch, 81, 968A

S. I., Special Branch, 81, 968A

REPORT

Date June 2, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company - Workers of
Pootung Mill hold further procession

Made by D.S. Hide Forwarded by C. Glasford, J.J.

With the support of the Japanese Authorities and pro-Japanese organizations, a further procession was held by employees of the China Printing and Finishing Company in Pootung during the afternoon of June 1.

At 1 p.m., some 900 workers gathered on a piece of vacant ground opposite the Pootung District Administrative Office on Tung Chong Road, where the "Chinese Republic Workers' League" supplied each of them with a coloured paper banner bearing anti-British slogans. The processionists were divided into nine groups, comprised for the most part of female workers, the last group only being formed of male labourers of the China Printing and Finishing Company. Each group was headed by two persons carrying a white cloth banner, on which was inscribed "No..... Group of the Chinese Republic Workers' League."

Led by thirty members of the "Anti-Communist Youth Group" (反共青年團), a pro-Japanese body also noted for its anti-British Movement (Vide Special Branch Report 10/4/39), a small brass band; and escorted by thirty constables and twenty detectives of the "Shanghai City Government" Police Bureau, the procession commenced touring various thoroughfares in Pootung at 2 p.m. They marched westward along Tung Chong Road, and Lan Nyi Doo Loo, whence they turned northward and proceeded along Loh Ka Zah in a westerly direction via Woo Foh Loong, passed the Yee Tsoung



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject.

- 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

Tobacco Factory, and toured southerly direction along Tobacco Factory Road. On reaching the China Printing and Finishing Company's Pootung Mill, the demonstrators stopped for about half an hour, during which they sang an anti-British song, the translation of which is as follows :

"We strike, We strike. It is sacred,
It is sacred. Let us unite wholeheartedly,
and expel the British."

After the singing, anti-British slogans similar to those mentioned in the previous report (Vide Special Branch report 1/6/39) were shouted.

The processionists then returned via their original routes to the office of the "Chinese Republic Workers' League" (at about 4 p.m.), and about 600 of them were each paid a "Relief Fee" of \$5.00, the remainder having already received the money on May 31. A total of some 1,400 workers were thus paid on May 31 and June 1.

The distribution concluded at 6.30 p.m., and the workers dispersed.



D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).


P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
2/6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch *gibson*

REPORT

Date June 1, 1939.

Subject. Labour dispute at the Pootung plant of the China
Printing and Finishing Co.

Made by D.S. Hide Forwarded by C. Crawford S.I.

Between 9 a.m. and 12 noon on May 31, 1937, some 800 ex-operatives of the China Printing and Finishing Co., assembled on a vacant plot opposite the Pootung District Administrative Office on Tung Chong Road, Pootung, where they each received \$5.00 which was distributed by officials of that office on behalf of the Chinese Workers' Support Committee (中國工人後援委員會) which is sponsored by the Japanese Special Service Section, the Pootung Administrative Office and the Pootung Branch of the Great Peoples' Society (Dah Min Wei).

The distribution was effected in the presence of 48 representatives of the Chinese Workers' Support Committee who were not observed to receive any money. It is reported, however, that they have each received the sum of \$30.00 and are required to confine themselves to the premises of the Committee which consist of three huts adjacent to the Pootung District Administrative Office.

At the outset the majority of workers were reluctant to apply for relief as it was understood that they would be required to have their finger-prints taken and submit the Company's badges and identification papers to the Committee. As soon as it was ascertained that these formalities were not required, the workers gained confidence and some 800 applied for the money.

FILE

Commr. of Police.

Sir:

Information



D.C. (Sp. Br.)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date

19

Subject.

Made by.

Forwarded by.

- 2 -

Some twenty constables from the Pootung Branch Police Bureau were detailed to maintain order during the distribution.

Commencing at about 11.15 a.m. and 11.40 a.m. respectively, two processions comprised of a total of some 170 female workers, formed up in the vicinity of the Pootung District Administrative Office and thereafter toured the main thoroughfares in Pootung. Each procession was headed by six constables of the Police Bureau whilst five such officers brought up in the rear.

The Chinese Workers' Support Committee supplied the participants with coloured banners bearing anti-British slogans, such as "Refuse to serve British interests", "Do not deposit money in British banks," "Down with the whitemen, the common enemy of the Yellow Race," "Oppose the British loan to Chiang Kai-shek."

The participants shouted similar slogans which also formed the subject of pamphlets (specimens and translation attached) which were distributed during the processions.

Xuoshae

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

E.
Miss Andes
Mrs. Cowan
FILE 83R
P.A.tu D.C. (S. Br.)
1/6

Translalation of a pamphlet copies of which were distributed by strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company in Foo tung in the afternoon of May 31, 1939

As soon as we had declared a strike, the management of the Yee Thoong Tobacco Company were scared and immediately granted an increase to their workers.

When the workers of the Pailianking Plant of the China Printing and Finishing Co. were on strike, the management of the Company were prepared to capitulate to all conditions demanded by the workers. How could they have been benefited if they were not on strike?

Strike is the support of our rights and privileges and the "Chinese Republic Workers' League" will support the workers.

Issued by the "Chinese Republic
Workers' League".

(中華民國工人同盟會)

我們大家一罷工頭中英美烟草公司賺得
急速加工錢

白蓮涇綸昌一罷工該廠有完全承認條件
之計劃如不能工那有這樣利益呢

罷工是我們權利的後援工人同盟會是工
人的後援

中華民國工人同盟會

Translation of a pamphlet copies of which were distributed by strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company in Foo tung in the afternoon of May 31, 1939.

Declaration of the Chinese Republic Workers' League

1. During the period of strike all workers should maintain a united stand and not act individually.
2. Those resuming work individually without permission from the League will be dealt with.
3. We the Chinese workers can no longer stand the British oppression and are no longer willing to be slaving under the British people like cows and horses.

中華民國工人同盟會宣言書

- 一 在罷工期內各工友應團結一致不得單獨進行
- 二 如不經本會承認單獨復工者本會定取相應手段對待
- 三 我們中國工人決不能再受英國人的壓迫決不再做英國人的牛馬

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI, CHINA, 1939

SERIAL NO. 2657

No. S. A. D.

S. I., Special Branch 34200

REPORT

Date May 31, 1939

Subject: China Printing and Finishing Company - Pootung Mill

Made by and forwarded by D. I. Crawford

The strike situation in the Pootung Mill of the China Printing and Finishing Company remains unchanged.

On about May 28, workers of the Pasting and Dyeing Departments of the Peilienking Works of the China Printing and Finishing Company, Pootung, ceased operations at the instigation of the "Chinese Workers' Support Committee" (now known as the Chinese Republic Workers' League).

The Engraving Department, Boiler Room and mechanics staffs are still operating as usual.

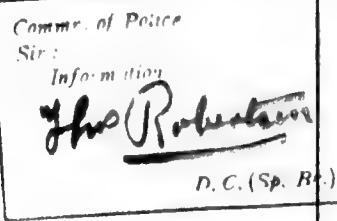
The "China Workers' Support Committee" which was organised under the auspices of the Japanese Authorities and pro-Japanese organisations in Pootung, has been reorganised and renamed the "Chinese Republic Workers' League" (中国共和国工人同盟會), with forty-eight employees of the China Printing and Finishing Company serving as committee members. With the exception of a few persons who allow themselves to be utilized as the tools of its promoters, the majority of the committee members are said to have been coerced into participating in the organisation. The names of those workers serving in the League are as follows :-

Mechanic Department (機匠部)

Zao Pao Pao (造寶寶)

Wong Loong Sung (王龍生)

Woo Hou Kwei (吳侯貴)



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

Yang Ah Peng (楊阿本)

King Loong Loong (金龍)

Waung Shih Tsing (汪世清)

Sih Peng Yue (薛本餘)

Sung Foh Ling (沈福林)

Li Ling Pao (李林寶)

Woo Ling Zung (吳林順)

Chu Pao Shing (朱寶興)

Yang King Fah (楊景發)

Woo Foh Keng (胡福根)

Soong Teh Keng (宋德根)

Chu Kwei Sung (朱貴生)

Yang Kwen Kwen (楊坤)

Loh Ling Sung (陸林生)

Loh Miao Fah (陸妙法)

Power Plant (電氣間)

Koo Kying Keng (顧金根)

Tsang Tse Keng (張珠根)

Stringing Department (穿線間)

Tsang Yen (張廷)

Yarn Reversing Department (倒紗間)

Oong Ah Kong (翁阿康)

Tsang Yuin Tseng (張雲珍), female.

Packing Department (打包間)

Tsu Tsing-fah (朱進發)

Cloth Department (布房間)

Zee Tseng Shiang (齊正聲)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 3 -

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by. Forwarded by.

Fine Yarn Department (細紗間)

Tsang Siao Mao (張小毛)
 Zee Siu Ying (徐秀英), female
 Tong Ning Ying (唐銀英), female
 Zung Mung Ying (陳夢英), female
 Tsang Ping (莊彬)
 Sung Tse Kiang (沈志江)

Tin Department (白鐵間)

Soong Ah Ching (宋阿清)

Coarse Yarn Department (粗紗間)

Sung Tien Fah (沈天發)
 Loo Siu San (盧秀山)

Pasting Department (漿缸間)

Miao Kying Sung (缪金生)
 Tseu Tseng Fang (周振芳)

Weaving Department (布機間)

Wong San Mei (王三妹), female
 Tong Tsai Pao (唐彩宝), female
 Koh Kwei Ying (郭桂英), female
 Wong Zeu Dee (王瑞弟), female
 Wong Mei Ying (王美英), female
 Sung Tsi Mei (沈妃妹), female

Spindle Department (筒子間)

Sung Siao Mei (沈小妹), female
 Tsang Nee Pao (張二宝), female
 Sung Ah Nyi (沈阿二), female
 Wong Kying Dee (王金弟), female

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 4 -

Station,

Date 19

Subject.

Made by Forwarded by

Webbing Department (紡織局)

Wong Tsai Ying (王彩英)

Yang Ah Noen (楊阿囡).

It is reported that arrangements are being made by the "Chinese Republic Workers' League" to intensify its activities with regard to intimidation. Picket groups have been organized and are functioning in the vicinity of the Tung Chong Road Jetty, Pootung. It is also the intention of these groups to take ferry boats and maintain observation in the Whangpo for the purpose of preventing the employees of the China Printing and Finishing Company from proceeding to the Pootung Mill.

According to the decision of the League, Mr. HASHIMOTO (橋本), Chief of the Pootung Section of the Japanese Military Special Service Department and one of the promoters of the "Chinese Republic Workers' League," will be held responsible for the distribution of "Relief Fee" to the strikers in order to prolong the present strike.

It has also been proposed by the League that the Japanese Authorities should mediate in the dispute when opportune, the ten demands mentioned in the previous report (Vide Special Branch Report 30/5/39) to be used as the basic conditions for settlement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 5 -

Subject.

Made by Forwarded by

No developments have been observed in connection with the report that a number of workers of the Mill are endeavouring to create trouble among employees of the British owned firms in the Settlement.

C. Crawford

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copies to E.

miss Hender,
mr. Cowan.

DBR.

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
3/5

Kirke

S. E. REGIST.

No. S. B. D.

6968A

MEMO.

31.5.39

Lemon

Sir,

copies of
all reports go
forward to E



Yours Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

31
32
P. A. to D. C. (S. P. B.)

YU/

F.M.
G. 90M 1-39

File No. 696
RECEIVED

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1., Special Branch

REPORT

Date, May 30, 1939.

Subject. Labour dispute at the Pootung Plant of the China Printing and Finishing Co.

Made by D.S. Hide.

Forwarded by G. Gaafar.

On finding themselves in a minority, the 150 operatives who reported for duty at the above plant on May 29th, became apprehensive regarding the advisability of resuming work. During the morning six employees of the Boiler Room, who have remained at their posts throughout the strike, informed the management that agitators might attempt reprisals against those operatives who had resumed duty.

This report did not ease the situation and at about 12.30 p.m. the operatives left the plant in an orderly manner. The management then decided to abandon the attempt to resume operations until conditions appear more favourable.

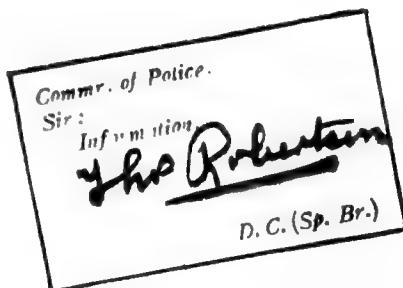
A notice to this effect was posted at the Bund Garden's Jetty during the afternoon, despite which some 300 night shift operatives gathered at the Jetty but dispersed on learning the text of the notice.

L. S. (Signature)

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

J.H.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
30/5



LOH

G. ROM 1-30

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special D. Station,
REPORT

Date May 30, 1939.

Subject China Printing and Finishing Company - Pootung Mill.

Made by _____ and

Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

The Pootung Mill of the China Printing and Finishing Company which re-opened on May 29, again closed at 1 p.m. the 29th due to a shortage of workers.

During the afternoon of May 29, a notice was issued by the management and posted at the new jetty near the Bund Gardens. When translated it reads as follows :

" Notice is hereby given that in view of the fact that only a very few workers attended the mill to-day (May 29th), the management has decided to close the mill temporarily. Arrangements to resume operations within the shortest period will be made, but we regret very much the loss of work and salary sustained by the workers. If and when the mill re-opens, notice to employees will be given through the medium of the press. "

Between 4.30 a.m. and 6.30 a.m., May 30, observation was maintained by detectives of the Special Branch at the new jetty near the Bund of Gardens, when it was seen that a number/workers of the China Printing and Finishing Company attempted to proceed to Pootung, but dispersed later on seeing the above notice.

In the early morning of May 29, about thirty strikers believed to be representatives of the female employees and mechanics gathered at Tung Chong Road Jetty, Pootung and prevented those workers from proceeding to the mill.

Commr. of Police
Sir:

Information:

Yeo Robertson

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

E 9
sent.



Miss Hinde
Mrs. Cowan

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
3/1

G.O.D. SIR
C. 3/1. 88n/s.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station,

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by

Forwarded by

On May 28, a "Chinese Workers' Support Committee" (中國工人後援委員會) came into being with temporary offices in three huts at the east of the "Pootung Administrative Office of the Shanghai City Government," Tung Chong Road, near Zoen Tong Road, Pootung. Among the promoters and committee members are the following:

- (1) TSUI NGOH TSKNG (朱玉新), Chief of the Pootung Southern District Administrative Office.
- (2) TSUI TING (朱廷), Chief of the Pootung Branch of the Great People's Society (Dah Min Wei), which is noted for its anti-British Movement.
- (3) HASHIMOTO (橋本), Chief of the Pootung Section of the Japanese Military Special Service Department.

On May 29, a notice was posted outside the temporary offices of the "Chinese Workers' Support Committee," stating that the strikers of the China Printing and Finishing Company would be granted a "Relief Fee" which would be issued between May 31 and June 3 at those temporary offices. Information obtained from female workers of the mill show that they are undecided regarding the offer, because during the distribution of the "Relief Fee," the workers are required to hand over to the committee their identification papers or badges which were issued by the mill, and are also required to affix their fingerprint. The workers are of the opinion that they will be subjected to a form of control by the committee should they follow this procedure.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 3 -

.....Station,

Date 19

Subject.

Made by.

Forwarded by.

It will be remembered that during the distribution of the "Relief Fee" to the strikers of the mill by the "Footung Southern District Administrative Office" on May 24, an official of the said organ promised the strikers a further issue of a grant on May 29, but this promise was not fulfilled and in consequence the present notice has been issued.

On May 29, copies of the following mimeographed handbill were distributed to the employees of the mill by the "Chinese Workers' Support Committee."

"CONDITIONS FOR RESUMPTION OF WORK FORMULATED BY THE EMPLOYEES' UNION OF THE CHINA PRINTING AND FINISHING COMPANY"

- (1) That no employees of the mill shall be permitted to carry firearms, and those who are found in secret possession of arms shall, apart from confiscation of the weapons, be dealt with in accordance with the law.
- (2) That after resumption of work, the male and female employees shall on no account be subject to assault and/or any insult.
- (3) That the employees shall be given a certain increase in accordance with their present rate of pay. Those who reside in Footung shall be allowed to stay in Footung instead of crossing the river.
- (4) That in case of marriage or^a death, the workers concerned shall be granted one week's leave, and in case of childbirth, the female workers concerned shall be given one month's leave before and after the event with usual pay.
- (5) That no deductions be made from the wages of those workers who damage the mill property through inadvertance.
- (6) That the employees while working in the mill, shall be protected by watchmen of the "Police Bureau" concerned.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

- 4 -

Date. 19

Subject.

Made by Forwarded by

- (7) That the working period of the employees shall be not more than eight hours (per day).
- (8) That those employees who perform excellent work shall be granted
 - (a) an increase of pay; or
 - (b) a bonus.
- (9) That the regulations concerning fines which are unreasonable be abolished.
- (10) That all dismissed workers be reinstated.

"Chinese Republic Workers' League."
 (中華民國工人同盟會)

A copy of this handbill is attached.

C. Gauford
 D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

30/5
 P. M. D. C. (S. B.)

Special Branch,

May 29, 1939.

China Printing & Finishing Company.

Reference resumption of operations this morning, the Company is informed by several of the workers that picketing was attempted by elements of the strikers at Honan and Szechuen Road Bridges and also on Peking Road.

It is possible that the return of the day shift to the Shanghai side will be an hour earlier with a view to minimizing attempts to interfere with the workers. The Company will inform the Police if this plan is to be adopted.

The original hour given for possible intimidation was 5 to 7 p.m. (day shift coming off and night going on)

Distribution:

D.C. (Divisions)

D.O. "A"

Central

~~S I~~
Information: with
Please arrange with
Central for detainers
to watermark along with
workers - say along
Szechuen Road as
far as Yenan Rd

C) J. S. C. have arranged

(C) S. S. but San Lee
(G) not done

11/14.10.11

20.11.15

URGENT

Special Branch,

May 29, 1939.

China Printing & Finishing Company.

Reference resumption of operations this morning, the Company is informed by several of the workers that picketing was attempted by elements of the strikers at Honan and Szechuan Road Bridges and also on Peking Road.

It is possible that the return of the day shift to the Shanghai side will be an hour earlier with a view to minimizing attempts to interfere with the workers. The Company will inform the Police if this plan is to be adopted.

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J. H. Robertson

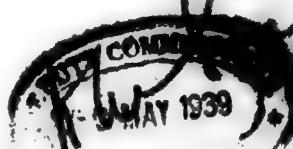
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

Distribution:

D.C. (Divisions) ✓

D.O. "A"

Central



FILE

E 30%

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WCT/

G. 5000-19

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch
REPORT

Date May 29, 1939.

Subject Labour dispute at the Pootung Plant of the China
Printing and Finishing Co.

Made by D.S. Hide

Forwarded by C. Cowan. J.

Between 4.30 a.m. and 6.30 a.m. on Monday, May 29, detectives of the Special Branch maintained observation at the Bund Gardens Jetty, when some 110 male and female operatives were observed to proceed to the China Printing and Finishing Co.'s plant in Pootung.

It has been ascertained from Mr. Cowan that in addition to the above, some 40 operatives residing in Pootung also reported for duty.

No reports of intimidation have been received and it is anticipated that the remaining employees will return to their posts in a day or two.

X. W. S.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

J. H.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
29/5



The China Printing & Finishing Company propose to operate their Footung Mills as from May 29. It is possible that attempt will be made by several of the more radical strikers to prevent workers from boarding the Company's launch on the Shanghai side. Embarkation on this launch takes place at a small jetty at the North West corner of the Public Gardens (next to Garden Bridge). With a view to frustrating possible intimidation of these workers, uniform police and detectives will carry out observation at the jetty between 4.30 and 6.30 a.m. and again between 5 and 7 p.m.

Distribution

Commissioner.
D.C. (Divisions)
D.O. "A"
Central
British Military.

J.H.S. Robertson
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)



FILE
R.31/6



The China Printing & Finishing Company propose to operate their Footung Mills as from May 29. It is possible that attempt will be made by several of the more radical strikers to prevent workers from boarding the Company's launch on the Shanghai side. Embarkation on this launch takes place at a small jetty at the North West corner of the Public Gardens (next to Garden Bridge). With a view to frustrating possible intimidation of these workers, uniform police and detectives will carry out observation at the jetty between 4.30 and 6.30 a.m. and again between 5 and 7 p.m.

Distribution

Commissioner.
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D.C. "A"
Central
British Military.

John Robertson
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. E. D. 69184
Date 20-5-39

MEMO. 28.5.39

Commr

Sir

Information

TC

Thos Robertson

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P. A. to D. C. (S. B.)
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